

RUSSIA HAS DECLARED WAR AGAINST CHINESE

According to Its Commanding General--No Reason for Stopping Hostilities in Imperial City.

GENERAL CHAFFEE WITHDRAWS

Maintaining That the Celestials Had Been Adequately Punished. Street Fighting Continues.

LONDON, Aug. 24, 3:45 a. m.--Fires, fighting and demonstrations are apparently following in the wake of the relief of Pekin. The Daily Mail publishes dispatches from the Chinese capital, dated as late as August 17, declaring that a great fire was then raging in the imperial city. The Russian commander had declined to accept the decision of the other generals not to violate the imperial precincts, and street fighting was going on.

General Chaffee, so it is asserted, maintained that the Chinese had been adequately punished already, and that it would be unwise to take the imperial palace. This explains the withdrawal of the Americans after breaching three gates as cabled by the special correspondent of the Associated Press. The Russian general, however, maintained that his government had declared war against China and that, therefore, there was no reason to prevent him carrying hostilities into the sacred precincts.

MIDDLE COURSE

Finally Adopted by the Commanders. No Looting to be Permitted. Whereabouts of Empress is Unknown.

LONDON, Aug. 24.--Judging from various and in many cases contradictory dispatches that have reached Europe this morning from Pekin, the commanders eventually adopted a middle course, for a Reuter telegram asserts that sentries were placed to prevent looting. Hence it is presumed that the imperial buildings, although captured, will not be destroyed.

The fires appear to be incendiary and to be caused by the Chinese themselves.

All the dispatches point to the fact that, when the latest message received here left Pekin, the commanders were somewhat at sea regarding their future action, all awaiting instructions from their governments. The foreign residents appear to have been sent to Tien Tsin, although the St. Petersburg correspondent of the Daily Mail says the ministers will not leave Pekin until negotiations for indemnity are under way.

Neither the commanders nor the diplomats were in communication with the Chinese government on August 17. They were then searching for Prince Tuan.

Puzzled About the Queen.

Among the puzzling reports as to the whereabouts of the empress dowager is one from St. Petersburg that she is in the vicinity of Pekin, but surrounded. The emperor seems to have disappeared completely.

It is officially reported that the minister of the Netherlands, Dr. F. Knobel, was slightly wounded during the riots.

St. Petersburg dispatches announce good progress in the Manchurian campaign. The town of Mergen was captured August 15, with trilling Russian losses, while the Chinese suffered severely, leaving ten guns, 700 rifles and large quantities of ammunition in the hands of the Russians.

The reports of risings in northern Korea are confirmed. It is believed that these are not due to ill-will toward foreigners, but to local disaffection. The local Korean government is sending troops to the disaffected districts.

According to telegrams from Shanghai, considerable uneasiness is felt there over the fact that no dispatches have been received from Pekin since August 20.

Should Ignore Li.

LONDON, Aug. 24.--A special dispatch from Tien Tsin says that Mr. William Pethwick, formerly of Brooklyn, N. Y., for many years Earl Li's secretary and confidential adviser of the Chinese government, wired the United States consul at Tien Tsin, under date of Pekin, August 19, as follows: "Li Hung Chang should be ignored. He represents the hostile ministry and will avert their just punishment by misrepresenting our position if he can."

AMERICA'S REPLY

To Li Hung Chang Given Out--We Are Glad to Welcome Any Overtures of Peace.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 23.--The state department this morning made public the following correspondence relating to the Chinese proposition for a cessation of hostilities and the reply of the United States:

Chinese Correspondence, August 20-23, 1900. Handed to Mr. Adee by Mr. Wu, August 20, 1900, at 10:15 a. m. Cablegram dated August 19, from Viceroy Li Hung Chang, was transmitted by the Chinese minister in London and received by Minister Wu on the night of the same day:

It was the declaration of all the ministers for foreign affairs of the great powers that the expedition of the allied troops was solely for the rescue of the ministers in Pekin. Now, the allied troops, having entered Pekin and found all the ministers safe, it seems proper that hostilities should at once cease and that negotiations should commence. I therefore request the United States government to appoint

an envoy with full powers or appoint the minister now in Peking for the purpose, as he is necessarily acquainted with the affairs between Chinese and foreigners, and to inform me if the conference will take place in Peking. After receipt of a definite reply, I will at once proceed to the north. Please request the secretary of state to lay the matter before his excellency the President. I await reply."

No More Fighting.

Received at the department of state, August 21, 1900, at 3:17 p. m. Cablegram from Viceroy Li Hung Chang, dated August 21, 1900, and received by Minister Wu on the same day:

"The boxer rebels in Peking having been dispersed, there will be positively no more fighting. Further military operations on the part of the powers are greatly to be deplored. Beside urging cessation of hostilities, please confer with secretary of state upon the subject of withdrawal of troops and appointment of plenipotentiary to negotiate settlement of all other questions so as to preserve amicable relations. I await early reply."

Sent to the Chinese minister, August 22, 1900, 1:30 p. m. Memorandum in response to the Chinese minister's communication of cablegrams from Viceroy Li Hung Chang, dated August 19 and 21, proposing the immediate cessation of hostilities and the appointment of an envoy to conduct negotiations, received at the department of state August 20 and 21, 1900:

Conditions Not Fulfilled.

"While the condition set forth in the memorandum delivered to the Chinese minister August 12 has not been fulfilled, and the powers have been compelled to rescue their ministers by force of arms, unaided by the Chinese government, still this government is ready to welcome any overtures for a truce, and invites the other powers to join when security is established in the Chinese capital and the Chinese government shows its ability and willingness to make on its part an effective suspension of hostilities there and elsewhere in China.

"When this is done--and we hope it will be done promptly--the United States will be prepared to appoint a representative to join with the representatives of other similarly interested powers and of the authoritative and responsible government of the Chinese empire to attain the ends declared in our circular to the powers of July 3, 1900.

ALVEY E. ADEE, Acting Secretary.

"Department of state, Washington, August 22, 1900."

WON ON A FOUL.

Oscar Gardner Gets the Decision Over Joe Bernstein in the Twelfth Round, at New York. Last Night.

NEW YORK, August 23.--For the second time within two months, Oscar Gardner, of Wheeling, W. Va., the "Omaha Kid," met Joe Bernstein, of this city, in the ring of the Broadway Athletic Club to-night. On the former occasion Bernstein was disqualified for breaking the rules in the eighteenth round, and to-night he was again disqualified. He threw Gardner over his head with a cross-buttock hold which was done deliberately, and Referee Foley immediately gave the bout to Gardner. This occurred in the twelfth round, but Bernstein had attempted the same trick earlier in the bout. They were to have fought twenty-five rounds at 124 pounds.

Only fifty-eight seconds of the twelfth round had transpired when Bernstein grappled Gardner and threw him over his head. Gardner fell on his head and shoulders, and his seconds immediately claimed a foul. Gardner jumped to his feet quickly, and was ready to continue the battle, but Referee Foley sent the men to their corners and disqualified Bernstein.

Sues the C. & O.

Special Dispatch to the Intelligencer.

CHARLESTON, W. Va., August 23.--The Harvey Coal & Coke Company, operating on the Loup Creek branch of the Chesapeake & Ohio railway, has instituted suit against the Chesapeake & Ohio Railway Company, claiming damages to the amount of \$175,000 for an alleged breach of contract. The coal company and the railway company entered into a contract by which the latter was to furnish cars and buy from the former a stipulated number of tons of coal monthly at a stipulated price. The railway company has not purchased the coal agreed upon in the contract, and hence the coal company sues for damages. There are said to be a number of cases of this kind in the New river coal field, and this one is intended as a test case for a number of others which may follow.

Dr. Clark Condemned.

LONDON, Aug. 24.--Dr. Clark is condemned by the morning papers irrespective of party. Some of the allegations, in big black type, proclaim him a traitor of the worst kind. Last evening he was mobbed by his constituents and was only saved from a worse fate by aid of his supporters, who held the furious crowd at bay with a revolver.

Wage Scale Not Settled.

PITTSBURGH, Pa., August 23.--The Independent window glass manufacturers and L. A. 390, the window glass workers' association, met to-day to try and settle the wage scales, but the meeting was without result and negotiations were declared off.

Governor Stone Censured.

MT. GRETTA, Pa., Aug. 23.--In resolutions adopted at the meeting of the Pure Butter Protective Association here to-day Governor Stone was censured and the officials of the state dairy and food department were severely scored.

Destructive Fire.

PUNXSUTAWNEY, Pa., Aug. 23.--One of the biggest fires in the history of this town, or county, occurred here to-day, causing a loss which to-night is estimated at from \$50,000 to \$120,000.

Cooley Released.

PITTSBURGH, Aug. 23.--Dick Cooley, one of the Pittsburgh first basemen, was to-day given his ten day's notice of release.

Weather Forecast for To-day.

For Western Pennsylvania: Showers and thunder storms in western; fair in eastern portion Friday. Saturday, showers; fresh southerly winds. For Ohio and West Virginia: Local rains and thunder storms Friday and Saturday; fresh northeasterly winds.

Local Temperature.

The temperature yesterday as observed by C. Schnepf, druggist, corner Market and Fourteenth streets, was as follows: 7 a. m. 62 3 p. m. 80 9 a. m. 64 7 p. m. 82 12 m. 69 11 Weather--Fair.

NO MORE TROOPS WILL BE SENT TO FIGHT CHINESE.

Orders Issued by War Department Changing the Route of the Transport Meade.

SOLDIERS ORDERED TO MANILA.

Encouraging Condition in China. Believed That Hostile Demonstrations Have Ceased.

WASHINGTON, August 23.--Orders have been issued by the war department directing that the troops on the transport Meade, intended for Taku, China, be sent from Nagasaki, on arrival there, to Manila. The troops on the Meade consist of thirteen officers and 512 men of the Fifteenth infantry; ten officers and 369 men of the Third cavalry; four officers and 145 men of the engineer corps. This is the first order diverting troops intended for China to Manila. The government is satisfied that there are now sufficient soldiers in China for present purposes.

Germany Endorses America.

WASHINGTON, August 23.--Official cable dispatches were received here this morning stating that the German government to-day had taken action substantially similar to that of the United States in rejecting China's peace proposal. The German foreign office delivered the answer to the Chinese minister at Berlin this morning. Germany insists that no negotiations can be conducted with Li Hung Chang until his credentials make plain that he has authority from the responsible heads of the Chinese government.

SIGNS OF PEACE.

Troops Ordered to China's Shores Will be Diverted to the Philippines. Soldiers Now in the Orient May Remain Until Winter.

WASHINGTON, August 23.--The important development in the Chinese situation to-day was the decision of the government not to send any more troops to China. All the troops now at sea, amounting to about 4,000 men, together with those under orders for service in the Far East, which have not sailed, amounting to about 3,000 more, will be sent to Manila. These troops will sail on the same route, and upon touching at Nagasaki will go on to Manila, until there are developments in China, not now expected, which would make their presence in that country necessary. Secretary Root said to-day that no more troops were being sent to China, because they were not needed. With the arrival at Taku of the Hancock and the troops she carried, General Chaffee will have five thousand available men, which is deemed sufficient for all present purposes. The decision of the department was not based upon any recommendations made by General Chaffee, but upon reports received by him, which made it apparent that no more troops were needed.

Meade to Proceed to Manila.

The announcement of the diversion of the troops was made in the official bulletin, which was posted at the war department this evening:

"The government has decided that unless required by future developments no more troops are to be sent to China. Orders have accordingly been cabled to Nagasaki for the Meade, which is due there to-day with four troops Third cavalry, four companies Fifteenth infantry and Company E, battalion engineers, to proceed directly to Manila. Similar orders will be given to the other troops which are under orders for China via Nagasaki."

It was stated at the department that the encouraging condition in China was the main reason why the orders of to-day regarding the troops were issued. Beside the troops on the Meade there is now at sea the Warren, with two squadrons of the Ninth cavalry and recruits; the Sherman, with one battalion each of the Second, Fifth and Eighth infantry. The Logan is scheduled to sail on September 1 with two battalions of the First and one battalion of the Second infantry. It was said at the department that six or seven thousand troops would be affected by the order.

Dispatch From Chaffee.

A dispatch was received from Gen. Chaffee, dated Pekin, August 18, which was not in response to the request sent him a few days ago to report the conditions and requirements. General Chaffee did not report further fighting in Pekin, and for that reason the Washington officials feel assured that hostile demonstrations in the Chinese capital have ceased. The dispatch related largely to transportation, and stated that the railroad between Taku and Pekin could not be used at the present time, as portions of it had been destroyed by the Chinese. General Chaffee will co-operate with the other commanders in China in reconstructing the road for the use of the allied forces. General Chaffee also reported that the telegraph line which was constructed by the signal corps from Tien Tsin to Pekin is frequently interrupted by being cut by hostile Chinese. At a conference at the white house to-day, in which the President, Secretary Root and Acting Secretary Adee participated, careful instructions were prepared for Mr. Rockhill, the United States special commissioner to China, to be forwarded at once to him for his guidance.

Dispatch From Rockhill.

The state department received a dispatch from Mr. Rockhill to-day, dated at Yokohama, briefly announcing his arrival here. This brought about the white house conference, and the preparation of instructions. Before Mr. Rockhill left he was advised very fully on the purposes of this government, but

since his departure the situation has so changed at Pekin as to make it desirable to supplement the instructions he already has received. Mr. Adee stated that as the instructions related to pending affairs, it would be rather inexpedient to make public anything in reference to them.

The United States has taken the lead in replying to China that there will be no temporizing negotiations, and there is every reason to believe the powers will be united in the same policy. The answer of the United States was quickly followed to-day by similar action on the part of Germany, the Berlin foreign office delivering to the Chinese minister an answer refusing to enter into negotiations, on the ground that there was no evidence that Li Hung Chang's credentials gave him sufficient power to act, and that nothing short of complete authority from the responsible rulers of China, the emperor and empress dowager, could be regarded as sufficient. Soon after this action at Berlin, the German charge d'affaire, Baron Sheek Von Sternburg, was advised by cable, and he called at the state department to inform the authorities of Germany's course.

Exchange of Felicitations.

There was an exchange of felicitations, as it is looked upon as another evidence of the uniformity of action between the United States and Germany. The Japanese officials expressed their full conviction that Japan could take similar action, if indeed, such action had not been taken. It develops that Japan is acting with her eyes open in this peace overture, as it is similar to the overtures at the close of the China-Japanese war, when the sessions of the Shimonezaki peace congress came to a halt, because the credentials of the Chinese commissioners gave them no power to act conclusively. The course of France and Great Britain has not been made known here, but there is thought to be no doubt that these governments will decline to treat with China at this time. Each government, however, is acting entirely on its own responsibility. For that reason the German answer differs from the American, although the end secured is the same. In the case of the American answer, copies of it were sent to all the powers, simply for their information, but in the state department's note of transmission there was no suggestion that concurrence or approval was expected or desired.

Uncle Sam Acted First.

On the contrary, the United States acted entirely on its own initiative, and, as it has turned out, acted first, and in such a way as to have other governments take like action.

The German reply, in one respect, is regarded as having significance beyond that of the United States in that it is based on the theory that there can be no sovereign authority in China other than that emanating from the emperor and empress dowager. Among diplomatic officials, this is said to be equivalent to an assertion that the existing regime is to be recognized, and that there is no purpose to set up any new administrative authority over China. While it is said that this may not go to the extent of assuring the continuance of the present Manchu dynasty, it at least discloses no present purpose to hold that the flight of the emperor and empress dowager is an abdication of the Manchu regime.

JAPS HAD HARD FIGHTING.

Imperial Family Leaves for Slam, Escorted by 3,000 Troops.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 23.--The Japanese legation to-day received the following advice from the foreign office at Tokio, dated August 23:

"The commander of the Japanese fleet at Taku transmitted by telegraph on the 21st the following report from Pekin:

"The Japanese regiment which had been detailed early on the 15th for the purpose of protecting the imperial palace, had hard fighting all day, but they could not bring it to a decisive issue as they refrained from firing on the palace. On the following day, however, they took its principal gate, and now the city is almost entirely cleared of the enemy."

"The imperial family and the ministers of state left for Slam five or six days ago, escorted by 3,000 troops under Tung Fuh Shiang."

"With the object of restoring order, the city has been divided into districts, Japanese being assigned the northern half and Japan, the United States, Great Britain, Russia and France have each deputed an officer to carry on the administration."

"Prince Tuan's residence has been burnt down by the Japanese. The Japanese naval detachment, which guarded the Japanese legation lost during the siege five killed and eight wounded."

"The Japanese forces which now occupy the imperial palace have rescued foreign and native Christians from their confinement."

One Incident of the Capture.

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PEKIN, August 15, via Che Foo, August 22.--The Americans breached three gates before the imperial palace and occupied the approaches to the last wall.

Captain Henry J. Reilly, Battery F, Fifth United States artillery, and five privates were killed and sixteen were wounded. During the afternoon the Americans returned to camp pending a conference between the generals. Thereupon the Russians occupied the approaches to the palace.

Powers Refused New Trial.

GEORGETOWN, Ky., Aug. 23.--After considering the affidavits submitted by both sides and hearing arguments, Judge Cantrell to-day overruled the petition for a new trial in the case of former Secretary of State Caleb B. Fowles, convicted last Saturday as an accomplice before the fact in the murder of William Goebel last January.

Peck Trembled With Fear.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, August 23.--Intelligence was received here this afternoon by the police authorities that a mob of 300 men had left Akron for Cleveland, bent on wreaking vengeance on the head of Peck, for the outrage of Wednesday night. The excitement at the county jail was intense at the time the intelligence regarding the mob was received. Peck, the colored man, charged with the crime, begged the jail officials to obtain an immediate hearing, and remove him from the city to Columbus. He trembled with fear as he made the request. He said that a life sentence was preferable to a trial in Akron, and wanted to throw himself on the mercy of the court.

ONE MILLION DOLLARS LOST IN AKRON RIOT.

Day Dawned on a Scene of Desolation and Evidences of Violence and Lawlessness.

ONE CHILD COLD IN DEATH.

Score of People Suffering From Wounds--Chief of Police Flees in Desperation From Bloodshed

AKRON, Ohio, August 23.--The killed:

Glen Wade, aged eleven years, son of Lillian Wade Empire Hotel, shot through the heart.

Fatally injured: Rhoda Davidson, aged four years, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. J. M. Davidson, No. 111 Allyn street, shot through the head.

The injured: Fred Vorweck, No. 345 North street, buckshot wound in the abdomen.

W. H. Russell, flesh wound in the leg.

Park Stair, flesh wound in the leg. John E. Washer, scalp wound from a brick.

Arthur E. Sprague, teamster, scalp wound.

John Ahern, painter, flesh wound; arm.

E. Chelietzki, flesh wound; hand.

Arthur Grant, flesh wound below the knee.

Frank Souers, Carroll and Spicer, flesh wound; hand.

E. Shelby, American Express driver, buckshot in abdomen.

Albert Stevens, a B. & C. train boy, living at Graham Station, near Northfield, shot in the foot.

Fireman L. Manchester, flesh wounds; cheek and neck.

Fireman W. Poepeke, flesh wound in the neck.

Fireman Minor Fritz, flesh wound in the cheek.

Fireman John Denious, flesh wound in the leg.

Fireman A. Eberly, flesh wound in the breast.

Fireman David Phillips, flesh wound in the leg.

Policeman Alva Greenlee, struck over the heart by a brick.

Policeman John King, knee injured by a brick.

Policeman Edward Dunn, struck by a brick.

When the day dawned in Akron Thursday morning, it revealed a scene of desolation, and evidence of violence and lawlessness unparalleled in the history of this city.

The rioters had done their awful work and had dispersed. One child was lying cold in death, and nearly a score of people were suffering from the wounds of pistol balls, buckshot and missiles.

The city building was a heap of smoldering ruins, and beside it steamed the water-soaked ashes of Columbia Hall.

The police force of the city was disorganized and scattered, the chief fleeing in desperation from the bloodshed, riot and burning, crazed by what his men had done.

Electric wires, deadly to the touch, lay across the streets in the vicinity of the burned buildings, and debris of all kinds was scattered far and near. The down-town streets were just as the mob left them, and although nothing was being done by the rioters, crowds of spectators, hundreds in number, hung around, waiting for something to turn up.

Crowds Began to Increase.

At 6 o'clock the crowds began to increase as the curious spectators hurried to the scene of the trouble. A policeman appeared, and then another, timid at first, but with increasing assurance as no violence was offered. Then Company C of Canton, a detachment of the gallant Eighth Ohio regiment, marched down the street from the train, halting before the ruins of the building, was at once set to patrolling the fire lines.

There was no evidence of ill-will or disgust on the part of the crowd at the lines. There was no talk of violence. The turbulent element had slunk away with the coming of daylight, and order was once more fully restored, after an awful night of terror and anarchy.

Greeted With Hisses and Groans.

As the troops marched up the main thoroughfare hisses and groans were heard. The lawless element, which figured so prominently in the rioting, was still in evidence, although no open resistance to the troops was shown. On the advice of friends, Mayor Young sought his office by back streets and alleyways, as it was feared that his presence so early after the rioting would cause a fresh outbreak.

At 9:20 nine companies of the Fourth regiment arrived in the city, and marched to the scene of last night's rioting.

from the scene of the rioting. In a twinkling a large plate glass window in the front of the store was smashed to atoms and the mob ran into and looted the store. Revolvers, rifles, shot guns, razors and thousands of rounds of ammunition were taken and, with these weapons the mob returned to the city hall. Standing in the front windows of the city hall Mayor Young, Chief of Police Harrison and other police officials were haranguing the mob, endeavoring to convince the rioters that Louis Peck, the colored man, charged with the shooting of John, four-year-old Christine Maas, had been quietly removed from the jail during the afternoon and taken to Cleveland for safe-keeping.

Mob's Anger Increased.

The remarks of the mayor only increased the anger of the mob. In his first attempt to quiet the mob he said that the prisoner had been taken out of the city about 4 o'clock. In another speech he gave 6 o'clock as the time of the prisoner's departure, and in speaking again he said 8 o'clock. They believed from the mayor's contradictory statements that he was not telling the truth and that the prisoner was still in the city jail, notwithstanding the fact that two different committees had searched the building from cellar to roof without finding any trace of the prisoner. John, Winchester, one of the committeemen who made the search, stood on the roof of the building and told the mob that Peck was not to be found. The rioters seemed to be satisfied, and with the cry "To the court house," "To the county jail," they started up the hill to High street, and across the commons to the court house and jail.

First they attacked the jail and were met by Deputy Sheriff Stone. On his request a committee was hurriedly appointed and every nook and corner of the jail was searched. "To the court house" the cry was again taken up and a dash was made for the court house across the street. Doors were banged in and the rioters surged through the different halls and rooms, but without result. A dash was then made for the treasurer's office, but the heavy iron doors checked the mob.

Veritable Tinder Box.

Leaving the court house the mob returned to the vicinity of the city hall. "Burn them out," was the cry from several people and the echo of the cry was an affirmative roar from the entire mob.

Adjoining the city hall, which was constructed almost entirely of brick, was an immense building which for many years past was the principal public hall of Akron. This building--a veritable tinder box--caught the eye of the mob as a likely place to set afire in the hope that the flames would soon spread to the city building. No sooner thought of than it was done. The large frame building was presently a mass of flames. The various fire companies responded to the alarm, but the mob refused to permit them to work. Several cowardly shots were fired at the brave firemen and L. Manchester was the first to receive an injury. The lines of hose were cut and the flaming embers were thrown into the different rooms and the building was soon burning. Some of the more thoughtful in the mob liberated the prisoners in the hall below.

Use Dynamite.

A stick of dynamite was thrown into the front of the burning building. A terrific crash followed and portions of the wall crumbled away like dust before a breeze. Another charge was exploded and the work of devastation was completed.

While this work was in progress, members of the mob having a peculiar sense of humor, pulled the automobile patrol wagon from the station. One rioter, with a large knife in his hand, occupied the operator's seat, and amid the cheers of thousands the wagon was run down the street, bumping into telephone poles and curbstones and finally running down a steep incline into the canal. It was rescued this morning and taken to a place of safety. The automobile, of which Akron was so proud, is a hopeless wreck. The physician of the city were on the quiver while the rioting was in progress.

At 4 o'clock this morning the rioting had practically ceased.

To-day the scenes of last night's rioting was visited by thousands.

The People Restless.

The people of Akron were restless. Every one appeared to be waiting for trouble, but none occurred.

During the day wild rumors were current that the mob were being formed to go to Cleveland and lynch Peck, but there was no good ground for the rumor. The arrival of the troops distracted the attention of those lawlessly inclined and had a salutary effect on those who have delighted in a recurrence of the rioting.

The rumor that Chief of Police Harrison had become insane and had fled caused a great deal of comment. Although Mayor Young is criticised somewhat for his contradictory speeches, a great deal of the blame for the rioting is placed on the shoulders of Chief of Police Harrison. The city officials secured the old postoffice, corner of Main street and Broadway, for temporary quarters.

The saloons have been closed, since noon. At a conference in the afternoon at the Buchtel hotel, between Mayor Young and the militia officers, dead lines were established and soldiers were placed in different parts of the downtown sections of the city.

Plundered a Hardware Store.

AKRON, Ohio, August 23.--The Standard Hardware Company is short about ninety shot guns and rifles, thirty revolvers, twenty razors and nearly 100 knives of all kinds and sizes, stolen from its store by the mob last night. About 1,000 loaded shot guns, cartridges and 20,000 rounds of rifle and revolver ammunition was also taken. Two pairs of handcuffs and two pairs of "nippers" are also missing. Only two shot guns have been recovered. Two sticks of dynamite were also found in Robinson's sewer pipe yard.

About forty rioters broke into the Standard company's store about 11 o'clock, smashing a big plate glass window. Later fully 500 returned to the store for more weapons. Policemen and employees of the store were held at bay across the street while the store was looted. Although crowds thronged the streets near the wrecked court house, all is quiet to-night.

Troops Will Remain.

AKRON, Ohio, August 23.--Tents have been ordered for the Fourth Ohio regiment, which will be kept here until all danger of further rioting is past. Camp will be established on the court house grounds.

At 2:30 p. m. the city was quiet. Mayor Young has issued a proclamation calling on the people to remain at their homes to-night, and to keep the streets clear.